

been going on for years, there can hardly be a new bird to be found. The Malays skin birds remarkably well, some of them preparing even the delicate Trogons most perfectly. They stuff them however too tightly, and their arsenical soap is not well made, many of the specimens therefore lose their feathers.

XI.—*Descriptions of the Animals of certain Genera of Bivalve Shells.* By S. P. WOODWARD, Esq., F.G.S.

MY DEAR SIR,

January 5, 1855.

MR. S. P. WOODWARD has kindly drawn for me certain genera of Bivalve shells which I had placed in his hands to illustrate my arrangement of the Conchifera. I forward them to you for insertion in the 'Annals,' with the notes which he has made on them.

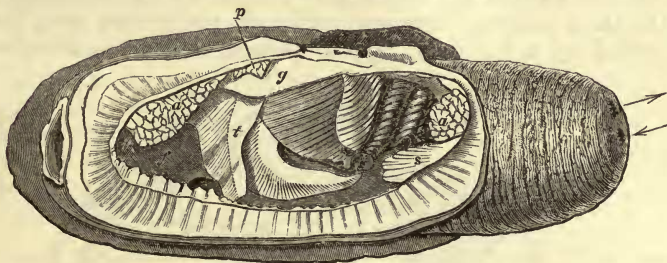
I am, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

JOHN EDWARD GRAY.

Dr. Francis.

*Glycimeris siliqua*, Chemn. Newfoundland?

*Mantle-lobes* united, covered like the siphons with wrinkled epidermis. *Siphons* combined, thick and muscular, not entirely



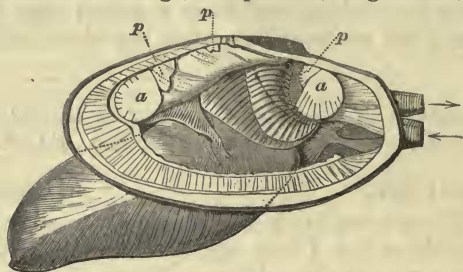
*a, a*, adductor muscles; *p*, pedal muscle; *s*, siphonal muscle; *f*, foot; *t*, palpi; *g*, gills.

retractile; orifices fringed. *Pedal* opening quite anterior, rather small, with a thickened border. *Foot* thick, conical, pointed. *Palpi* large, sickle-shaped, striated inside, with a broad plain posterior border. *Gills* two on each side, thick, plaited (much crumpled when the siphons are retracted), unequal, the outer shortest and rounded in front.

*Psammobia pallida*, Desh. Red Sea.

*Mantle* open, margins thick, undulated, double, outer minutely fringed. *Siphons* moderately long, thick, orifices plain; branchial

siphon with six longitudinal bands; anal siphon smaller, with eight bands; siphonal muscle moderate, orbicular; siphonal chamber small. *Foot* large, compressed, linguiform; adductors

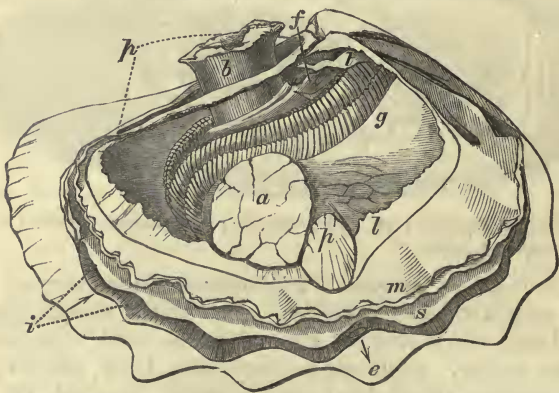


*a, a*, adductor muscles; *p, p, p*, pedal muscles; the arrows indicate the inhalant and exhalant siphons (much contracted).

rounded; pedal muscles close to adductors, large, oblong. *Palpi* broad at the base, tapering suddenly, very delicate, their front border plain. *Gills* two on each side, recumbent, rather small, unequal, plaited, united behind; inner gill largest, prolonged between the palpi, its inner surface smooth; outer gill much shorter, attenuated in front, with a free, plaited dorsal border.

*Tridacna crocea*, Lam.

*Mantle margins (m)* double, plain, united by a curtain pierced with three orifices. *Siphonal* orifice on the ventral side, surrounded by a prominent and thickened border (*s*); branchial

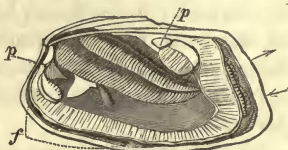


orifice (*i*) moderate, simple; anal (*e*) remote, behind the centre, with a tubular valve. *Byssal* orifice (*p*) large, close to the umbo, occupying nearly the whole anterior side. *Byssus* (*b*) very large. *Foot* (*f*) small, finger-like, grooved; pedal muscles thick, attached behind the great adductor. *Adductor* (posterior) round, large, central (*a*). *Pallial* muscle (*l*) thick. *Gills* (*g*)

two on each side, long, narrow, deeply plaited, passing from the umbo forwards, uniting behind the byssus and below the adductor, closing the branchial chamber; outer gill linear, composed of a single lamina; inner gill thick, strongly furrowed along the free edge. *Palpi* small, very narrow, pointed, free.

*Cypricardia rostrata*, Lam. From the Philippines.

*Mantle-lobes* united and covered (except the siphonal area) with a wrinkled straw-coloured epidermis. *Siphonal* orifices unequal, anal smallest, fringed. *Pedal* opening (*f*) rather large. *Foot* very small, compressed, byssiferous. *Gills* long, narrow, deeply lamellated, very unequal; outer gill rather shorter, and only half as wide as the inner, furnished with a narrow plicated dorsal border; its lower margin free posteriorly, *adhering to the inner gill in front*; inner gill prolonged between the palpi. *Palpi* small, triangular, plaited inside. *Adductor* muscles each of two distinct elements; anterior *pedal* muscle distinct; *posterior* combined with adductor.



*Cypricardia? solenoides*, Reeve.

*Mantle-lobes* united, margins slightly ciliated behind. *Pedal* orifice rather large. *Foot* very small, compressed, acute-edged, with a large byssal pore near the heel. *Siphons* conical, ciliated externally; orifices ciliated; anal smallest, with a single row of large cirri; branchial with an inner series of large cirri, and very numerous fine cirri outside. *Palpi* moderate, obtuse. *Gills* two, on each side, deeply plaited, the ridges grooved; outer gill shorter and narrower; inner gill prolonged between the palpi; gills united posteriorly, their *lower margins entirely free*.

---

XII.—On Fossil Echinoderms from the Island of Malta; with Notes on the stratigraphical distribution of the Fossil Organisms in the Maltese beds\*. By THOMAS WRIGHT, M.D. &c., Professor of the Natural Sciences in the Cheltenham Grammar School.

[With four Plates.]

A. Notes on the Maltese beds, with the species they contain.

THE Island of Malta is entirely composed of tertiary rocks of Miocene age, which have been described by Capt. Spratt, R.N.†,

\* Being the substance of a Lecture delivered to the Members of the Cotteswold Club, held at Tortworth Court, September 14, 1854.

† "On the Geology of the Maltese Islands," with Notes on the Fossils by Prof. E. Forbes. Proceed. of the Geol. Soc. London, vol. iv. p. 225.